

it can not be associated with any of them, nor assigned to any of the eleven sections of the genus.

A NEW SPECIES OF PTYCHOCARPUS FROM PERU

Joseph V. Monachino

The genus Ptychocarpus Kuhlmann belongs in the tribe Casearieae (Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. 1: 795; Engl. & Prantl Pflanzenf. 3^{6a}: 46). It is easily distinguished at sight from other American genera in the Flacourtiaceae by its inflorescence habit. P. apodanthus, the only hitherto known species, was reported as seemingly frequent in the state of Pará, Brazil; it has also been collected in the Matto Grosso (Krukoff 1342; Tabajaza, upper Machado River, terra firma; November 13, 1931; distributed as "Ferebea ?"). The simple, clearly defined position of this genus and species made it an easy matter to recognize the following novelty, which was chanced upon among a set of unidentified specimens filed as Sapotaceae at the New York Botanical Garden.

PTYCHOCARPUS KILLIPII Monachino, sp. nov. Arbor glaber 6--8 m. altus; petiolis 4--6 mm. longis; laminis ca. 15--20 cm. longis et 4--7 cm. latis punctatis oblongo-oblongeolatis, ad apicem cuspidato-acuminatis, ad basin acutis, nerviis primariis lateralibus utroque ca. 12 distantibus adscendentibus arcuatis; inflorescentiis axillaribus sessilibus glomeratis ca. 8 mm. longis paucifloris dense bracteatis; floribus masculis: perianthio urceolato ca. 6 mm. longo intus prope basin dense piloso, caeterum glabro, lobis 4 imbricatis ovatis ca. 1.5 mm. longis; staminibus 8, filamentis ligulatis ca. 1.5 mm. longis et 0.5 mm. latis.

Glabrous tree 6--8 m. tall; stipules caducous; leaves alternate, the petioles 4--6 mm. long, thick, the blades about 15--20 cm. long and 4--7 cm. broad, closely translucent-punctate, oblong-oblongeolate, abruptly cuspidate-acuminate, narrowed and acute at base, faintly serrulate on the upper margins, the principal lateral nerves about 12 pairs, widely spaced and clearly ascending-arcuate, connected near the margins of the blade, the reticulation loose, a little raised on the underside of the blade; inflorescences closely resembling those of P. apodanthus, axillary, sessile, glomerate, about 8 mm. long, few-flowered, densely bracteate, the bracts overlapping so as to impart a strobile-like appearance to the inflorescences, orbicular to oblong, up to 6 mm. long and 3 mm. broad, flat to

cucullate, rounded at the apex, punctate; only male flowers seen, the perianth urceolate, about 6 mm. long, densely pilose near the base within, otherwise glabrous, punctate, the lobes 4, imbricate, ovate, about 1.5 mm. long and as broad; stamens 8, the filaments strap-shaped, flat, inserted at about the middle of the perianth-tube, alternately longer and shorter, those opposite the perianth-lobes twice as long, about 1.5 mm. long and 0.5 mm. broad, the anthers oblong, about 1 mm. long, reaching the throat of the perianth; rudimentary ovary as in P. apodanthus.

Type: E. P. Killip & A. C. Smith 29936, collected in dense forest, alt. about 100 m., at Mishuyacu, near Iquitos, dept. Loreto, Peru, September 24--28, 1929; deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

P. Killipii is easily distinguished from the only other known species in the genus, P. apodanthus Kuhlmann. The principal lateral nerves of the leaves are about half as many and ascending-arcuate, not spreading and straight. The indumentum within the perianth-tube is denser than that of P. apodanthus. The filaments are strap-shaped, and those alternate with the perianth-lobes are manifest, although about half the length of the longer ones; they are inserted at about the middle of the perianth-tube. The filaments opposite the perianth-lobes in P. apodanthus are broadly deltoid, and the alternate ones hardly apparent; they are inserted at the throat of the perianth-tube.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. IX

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AEGIPHILA BRACHIATA Vell.

The species has been collected in low woods among fields at an altitude of 50 meters in a region where the average annual rainfall is 1.5 m. and the average temperature varies from 5° to 35° C. during the year. It has been collected in anthesis in February and October, and has been confused with Citharexylum by some herbarium workers.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul: Friedrichs 32928 (N); Henz 32936 (S); Rambo 990 (N). State undetermined: Sellow 1269 [Macbride photos 17590] (N--photo).

AEGIPHILA CANDELABRUM Briq.

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: Hassler 8120 [Macbride photos 24621] (N--photo of type).